

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
York County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.....	1
National Register.....	2
Tax Incentive Program.....	2
Review and Compliance.....	2
Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast Survey Area.....	3
Numerical Summary of York County Reconnaissance Survey.....	4
HISTORIC OVERVIEW.....	5
Physical Description.....	5
Original Inhabitants.....	6
History and Settlement of Nebraska.....	6
York County History.....	8
York County Towns.....	10
Towns No Longer in Existence.....	17
Rural Communitites.....	17
Population Characteristics.....	17
York County Population.....	18
Historic Overview Bibliography.....	19
GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS.....	20
Introduction.....	20
Listing of Historic Contexts Represented in York County.....	22

A TOPICAL LISTING AND PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF YORK COUNTY PROPERTIES.....	24
Historic Context: Religion.....	24
Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems.....	30
Historic Context: Government.....	31
Historic Context: Education.....	32
Historic Context: Diversion.....	34
Historic Context: Agriculture.....	35
Historic Context: Commerce.....	43
Historic Context: Transportation.....	47
Historic Context: Communications.....	48
Historic Context: Services.....	49
Historic Context: Settlement.....	51
House Type Summary.....	76
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.....	81
CONCLUSION.....	83
APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles.....	84
APPENDIX 2: York County Town and Rural Inventory	
Listings of all Surveyed Properties.....	86
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	108

INTRODUCTION



Abandoned York County Farmhouse, (YK00-246).

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 50,000 recorded properties. The 1991/92 NEHBS completed the preliminary fieldwork in all Nebraska counties.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

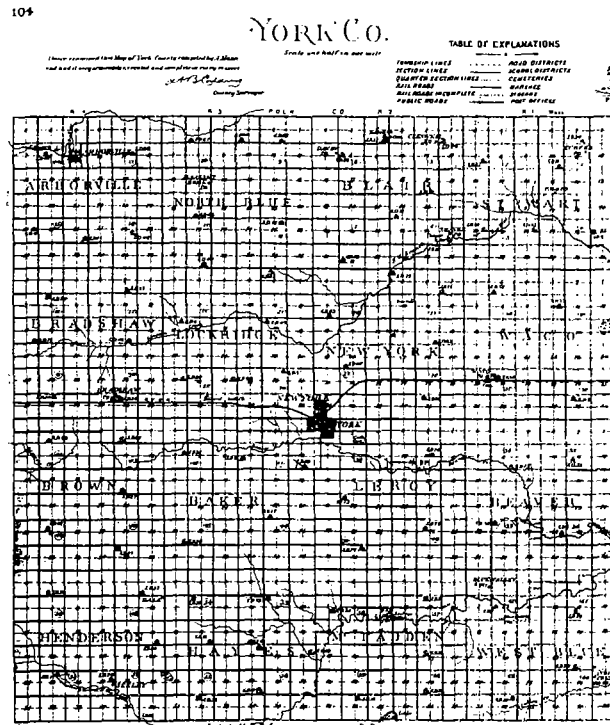
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Numerical Summary of York County Reconnaissance Survey

YORK COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
YK00: Rural	217 (33)	637 (81)	25 (1)	78 (56)	6
YK01: Arborville	1 (0)	3 (0)	0	0	0
YK02: Benedict	21 (0)	25 (0)	0	2	0
YK03: Bradshaw	36 (1)	44 (1)	0	0	0
YK04: Gresham	57 (1)	81 (1)	0	0	3
YK05: Henderson	32 (1)	52 (1)	0	0	0
YK06: Lushton	6 (0)	10 (0)	0	0	0
YK07: McCool Junction	36 (2)	41 (2)	0	1	0
YK09: Thayer	19 (0)	30 (0)	0	0	0
YK10: Waco	22 (0)	29 (0)	2	2 (2)	0
YK11: York	492 (51)	630 (49)	0 (1)	0 (3)	2 (1)
<hr/>					
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1991-1992:	939 (89)	1,582 (135)	27 (2)	83 (61)	11 (1)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE :	1,028	1,717	29	144	12

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 427.2 square miles (273,400 acres)

Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties



Physical Description

Two types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land and plains. Valley land is flat land located primarily along the West Fork of the Big Blue River, Lincoln Creek, and Beaver Creek, all of which run east-west through the county. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. Plains cover all remaining land in York County.

The primary drainage system is related to the Big Blue River. The West Fork of the Big Blue runs through the southern part of the county. Its tributary, Beaver Creek, cuts almost perfectly east-west through the center of the county, while Lincoln and Coon Creeks, tributaries of the Big Blue, drain the northern portion. Two areas in the south central part of the county have been designated national wildlife management areas.

The climate in York County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the east central portion of the

state is 20.5 F, while the average July temperature is 76.8 F. The average annual precipitation for the east central region is 28.24 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). In very dry years the precipitation amounts in this area may total as low as 13 inches, while the very wet years may see as much as 50 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup, Platte and Republican Rivers, most likely lived in parts of present day York County. Evidence has been found that indicates that several hundred Pawnee camped on the Blue in the winter of 1865-66.

The Otoe Indians, village dwellers who lived for many years in eastern Nebraska, in 1854 ceded all of their land to the United States government with the exception of a small tract of land that would serve as a reservation in southern Gage County. Prior to 1854, however, they, too, lived in present day York County.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants. In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established.

However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.



Fig. 2: Circa 1890 farmstead, rural York County.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to

mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 60s and 70s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

County History

There was little settlement in the land that was to become York County until the year 1861 when a territorial road was built between Nebraska City and a point 40 miles east of Fort Kearny (known as the Old Freight Road or the Nebraska City Cutoff). This brought the first settlers to the county as people began to establish road ranches to provide water and fuel for travelers. Five such ranches were located in York County, the oldest being Porcupine Ranch near the Hamilton County line. In 1864 two ranches were established on Beaver Creek (Jack Smith Ranch and McDonald Ranch), with Antelope Ranch following the next year. The year 1865 was also the date for the arrival of the first permanent settlers in the West Blue area in the southeast corner of the county. Mainly farmers, these early pioneers chose wheat as one of their primary crops.

The first settlements on Lincoln Creek and in the area south of Beaver Creek were made in 1869, the same year that the town of York was platted. The following year settlers moved into the northwest part of the county leaving no part of the county without at least scattered settlement. Mills dotted the rivers and streams. With such successful development the county was permanently organized in the spring of 1870. The town of York, selected to serve as the county seat, had the first county courthouse completed by 1872.

The railroad arrived in York County in 1877 when the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built through the center of the county, platting Waco and connecting the county seat of York with the outside world. Prior to this event, and even before the courthouse was ready for occupancy, plans for a private school were under way in York. The Congregational Church purchased land on the west end of town and in 1880 opened the doors of the Nebraska Conference Seminary.

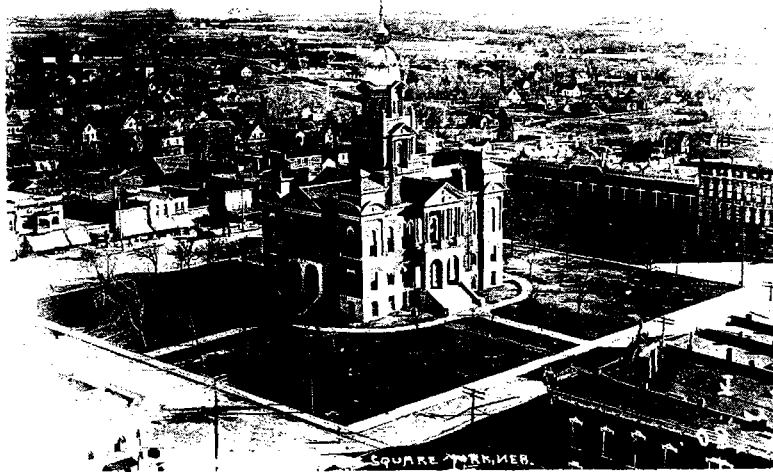


Fig. 3: York County Courthouse Square, York, Nebraska, circa 1910.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The 1880s were a boom period for York County. Seeley (later Shephardson) Mill, located two miles west of present day Lushton, was opened in the middle of the decade and attracted people from a 25 mile radius. The town of Bradshaw was platted in 1880, McCool Junction in 1886, Thayer, Lushton, Benedict, and Gresham in 1887, and Henderson in 1888. The Kansas City and Omaha Railroad built a line from Fairfield to Stromsburg in 1887, establishing the four towns listed above for that year. The Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad also laid track in York County, with a line running from Fremont to Denver via Hastings. In the end of the decade the Nebraska Conference Seminary building was taken over by the Ursuline nuns and opened as the Ursuline Academy. In 1890 York College was established under the auspices of the Evangelical United Brethren.

The economic recession of the 1890s did not hurt York County nearly as badly as it did some Nebraska counties. The town of York was even confident enough to establish a business college. There was much less out-migration and the population actually grew by almost one thousand people. This trend continued into the twentieth century. Towns flourished in the prosperity of the new century and the county reached its largest population, 18,721, in 1910.

Much activity focussed on schools during the next several years. York College added a brick gymnasium in 1911 and purchased the business college in 1916. In 1920 St. Ursula's Junior College was added to the academy and the Nebraska State Reformatory for Women (now the Nebraska Center for Women) was established in York primarily as a medical and rehabilitation facility. The Reformatory completed construction on West Hall in 1922 and East Hall in 1926. A decade later the state changed the mission of the institution to that of a penal facility.

The specter of war brought activity to York County in 1937. A war training service school (WTS) was opened at the airfield south of the town of York, which had been in operation since the 1920s. The WTS was eventually closed and a new airport constructed

north of town. Veterans and civilians alike received flight training there from 1945 to 1982.

The economy of the county received a shot in the arm over the next two decades. The portion of the Interstate Highway System through Nebraska (Interstate 80) was routed through the southern part of York County. While it by-passed most towns, many were situated only a few miles from an interchange. This encouraged growth between the towns and the highway of services directed at travelers.

The 1960s and 1970s also saw changes in agriculture. More row crops were planted, especially soybeans, with less wheat and grass. Livestock raising became more specialized, and the number of irrigated acres increased dramatically due to the introduction of the center pivot irrigation system.

In the late 1970s the citizens of York County decided to demolish their old courthouse. The new one was completed in 1980, signalling the beginning of a new decade. Despite the agricultural crisis of the 1980s, the county gained population in the first years of the decade. The census count for 1990, however, indicated a loss of 300 people over the ten year period.

County Towns



Fig. 4: Main Street looking east, circa 1910, Benedict, Nebraska .
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Benedict is located in the north central portion of York County. German farmers had lived in the area for over a decade before the town was platted. Between 1886 and 1887 the people of the region voted in support of bonds to help the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad bring rail service to their area. Construction began and in June of 1887 the first train arrived. A depot soon followed, and the town of Benedict began to take shape. A bank, hotel, and general merchandise store were opened in 1887 and the first school erected the next year. Businesses were added slowly. By 1900 the town sported an opera house and two years later telephone service was established and the Farmers Coop opened. Despite the fact that the village suffered a major fire in 1907, Benedict reached its peak population of 336

in 1910. By 1913 a city water system was in place and a volunteer fire department established. Within the next decade the town had its own electric light and water plants, a consolidated school system and a new school building, although it lost the bank in 1922. The 1930s were difficult, but farmers responded with the first irrigation project in the area in 1937. With additional school consolidations in the 1950s (and subsequent building additions in the 1960s and 1970s) and the maintenance of a rail connection to York, Benedict was able to stave off some of the population decline experienced by small towns during this era. The town continued to add services, such as the city park established in 1972. In the late 1980s there were eleven businesses in town and, although not as great as at the turn of the century, Benedict's 1990 population was 230, up just slightly from the 1980 figure.

The area surrounding **Bradshaw** was also occupied long before the town itself was established. Aiken Mills was located north of the present day town and had a post office as early as 1870. With the advent of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in 1879, which was building west from York, Bradshaw was platted. The town grew rapidly, with an array of businesses serving the community. The 1890 census showed 430 people living in the town. Then in June of 1890 tornadoes destroyed or damaged all of the buildings in Bradshaw. Some citizens and merchants packed up and left. But many remained and, with the help of loans from York and surrounding communities, the town was rebuilt, adding electric service in 1895. In the first years of the new century Bradshaw built a town hall and, on the south side of town, stockyards for shipping livestock to Chicago. City services were improved with the arrival of the telephone, the creation of a fire department and, in 1922, a new three-story brick school building. The 1930s brought disappointments as well as successes. One of Bradshaw's banks closed, but natural gas arrived as a new energy source and many improvements were made to local roads. Road improvements, however, also meant that the businesses in York, ten miles away, were more accessible. This hurt Bradshaw's economy, but, like Benedict, it was aided by school consolidation and continued rail service. The railroad especially helped the town when coal trains began using the Burlington line to carry coal from Wyoming to points east. And like Benedict, the town continued to support city improvement, including a school addition and new sewer system in the 1960s and paving and park improvements in the 1970s. In 1990 the population of Bradshaw was 330--a respectable size, considering the town was virtually leveled at the height of its development and peak of its population.

Gresham, located between Lincoln Creek and the Big Blue River, was platted as "Poston" in 1887 by the Pioneer Town Site Company for the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad. Once the route of the railroad had been fixed, some houses and businesses moved from the nearby communities of Palo and Wayland. One contemporary record counted thirty-one businesses in Poston in December of 1887. In 1890 the town's name was changed to Gresham, since the postal authorities would not accept the name "Poston". The early 1890s saw the establishment of some of the town's first industries: the commercial manufacturing of beehives, and a sorghum mill located on the south edge of town. Butter factories were also among the town's early operations. Many new services and businesses were found in Gresham in the first decade of the twentieth century. A cement block factory was opened in 1905, telephones arrived in 1906, water system was completed in 1908, and electric lights were provided by a private company for evenings-only service in 1909. The year 1909 was also the date for the opening of St. Peter's Lutheran School, which offered classes in the German language. To serve a growing young population, the town built a new three-story brick public school in 1917. In 1920 Gresham recorded its largest population ever--492 people. The thriving community soon had electric power on a 24-hour a day basis, provided by the

Big Blue Power Company. Although the 1930s were difficult times, a potato chip factory opened in Gresham. But the railroad dealt the town a devastating blow shortly thereafter, when it abandoned its line through Gresham in 1942. Some help came to the economy when most of the rural schools surrounding Gresham petitioned for consolidation in 1952. The increased enrollments made the town a busy place. Deep well irrigation also came to the Gresham area in the 1950s, resulting in a shift from wheat to irrigated corn as the premier cash crop. The town made the usual city improvements in the later decades of the century, such as its new sewer system. Gresham's population in 1990 was 253. The distance to major service centers (twenty-seven miles to Columbus, twenty-one to York, and twenty-five to Seward) may have kept the population from dropping any further, as happened in many smaller Nebraska communities.

In 1874 a large group of Mennonites settled in the southeast portion of Hamilton County, northeast corner of Clay County, and the southwest part of York County. These people, who were Germans from Russia, established farming communities, but did not plat a town. A church was built in 1880 one mile north and one-half mile east of present-day **Henderson**. In 1887 the Pioneer Town Site Company platted the town of Henderson, less than a mile east of the Hamilton-York county line, along the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad. Even before the rails were laid, two entrepreneurs erected oat bins and grain offices, followed by an elevator. During the year of the town's founding three houses were built, three business places and a lumberyard established, and a depot section house constructed. The next year a school was built. Mennonite churches were the norm as was the use of the German language in both churches and schools. Six years after its founding, Henderson listed thirty-three businesses. The new century was good to the community. In 1907 it boasted forty-four places of business and a new water works. On the cultural side of life, a Gesang Verein (Choral Society) was organized in 1913. By 1920 the town's population stood at 485, making it one of the larger communities in the county.



Fig 5: Street Scene, Henderson, Nebraska, circa 1928.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Trains had been vital to Henderson's economic life, transporting passengers and goods, such as taking cream to the Blue Valley Cream Company in Hastings. But during the 1930s the rail line was threatened. In 1934 passenger service was discontinued and the railroad considered abandoning the line entirely. Better farm prices in the early 1940s, plus the establishment of the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hastings, forestalled any action by the railroad. But the need for the tracks in other areas forced the War Production Board to order the tracks taken up in the fall of 1942. Many felt this would signal the end of Henderson, but time would prove them wrong. The town reached its peak population of 1,072 in 1980, making it second only to York, the county seat. The town proved to be a service center for the agricultural area settled by the Mennonites in 1874. In the late 1980s it provided a hospital (established in 1950 with a new building in 1974), nursing home, senior citizen housing, K-12 school with 500 students (constructed in 1954, with additions in 1978 and 1983), a twenty-five person volunteer fire department, and fourteen person emergency medical team. Many businesses were locally owned and operated, often serving the agricultural community. While the 1990 census recorded a loss of seventy-three people, most residents still feel that Henderson is a prime example of how a community can survive the loss of a railroad.

The area around **Lushton** located in the southwest part of the county, was a popular spot for mills in the early days of York County. Dams built on the West Blue River provided power for grist mills which drew people from as much as twenty-five miles away. The town itself was platted in 1887 by the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad, which was building a line from Fairfield to Stromsburg. Immediately a blacksmith shop, general store and mercantile were opened, with the State Bank, hotel, general hall, and several other businesses close behind. The town grew slowly, but did record a population of 205 in 1910.



Fig. 5: Aerial view of Lushton, Nebraska, circa 1915.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

A fire in 1913 destroyed the west side of Main Street. This may have been the beginning of the town's decline. In 1920 the population was 186, and it continued to drop from that point on. In 1965 the post office was made a rural branch of McCool Junction and after recording a population of 33 in 1980, it was closed completely. The 1990 population was 28.

McCool Junction is located in the valley of the West Branch of the Big Blue River. The first town was located in the southeast portion of what is today McCool Junction. That town site was purchased from the railroad and named Niota. When the railroad surveyors arrived they selected a site two blocks north of Niota for their depot. The town was platted there in 1886 and named McCool. By the end of 1887 the town counted seventy-five businesses and residences as well as a school, and the town of Niota was no more.



Fig. 6: Main Street looking east, McCool Junction, Nebraska, circa 1920.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

McCool was often called the "Magic City on the Blue" since the residents felt success was guaranteed by the railroad's promise to locate a division point just south of town. The division point, or "junction", gave the town the second word in its name. The town followed the typical pattern of development in the twentieth century. Telephone service was established in 1900, an engine for electric lights in 1907, a new depot in 1908, and a new high school building in 1916. The population stood at 338 in 1920, and within a few years the citizens all had electricity. During the Depression years several Works Progress Administration (WPA) bridges were built in the McCool area and numerous shelterbelts were planted. The first irrigation wells also appeared at this time. And while the 1930s were difficult, McCool Junction was able to hold on to its rail service until after World War II. Then the trains were discontinued and the tracks removed. The town continued to grow slowly. Norquist Agri-Systems was established in the 1940s. Town improvements were undertaken, such as the waste water treatment plant in 1959, the Northside Park in 1977, and the municipal water system in 1982. By 1980 the population had risen to 404, but it dropped to 372 in 1990.

The Thayer Flour Mill, with an earthen dam on Lincoln Creek, existed before the town of **Thayer** was built. Settlement in the area was evidenced by the establishment of the

Thayer post office in 1870. When the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad built through the northeast part of the county in 1887, a depot was constructed and the town of Thayer was founded. By the time the town reached its largest population (250) in 1910, it had among its list of attractions an opera house and a popular summer resort area near the dam. Two years later a new dam was built. The 1920 population dropped to 168 and during the 1930s many more residents left town as businesses and banks closed. Like many of its neighbors, Thayer had rail service discontinued during World War II, and the tracks removed. In 1958 the post office was closed and in 1961 Thayer lost its school in a consolidation effort with Waco. In 1970 only two businesses remained in town and by 1990 the population stood at 64.

Waco, located seven miles east of York, was platted in 1877 when the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built west across the county. By the end of 1879 the town boasted fifty businesses and residences. At the turn of the century the businesses alone amounted to thirty, with new and popular services, such as the telephone, being added regularly.



Fig. 7: Henry Wellman Residence, Waco, Nebraska, circa 1905
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

This was Waco's zenith, when, despite fires in its business district in 1895 and 1904, it reached its peak population of 310 (in 1910). By 1920 the number of businesses had dropped to twenty-five and the population had fallen below 300. Additional businesses closed in the 1930s, but the Seward/York/Aurora Highway (U.S. Route #34) was routed through town resulting in the opening of service stations and a cabin camp for tourists. Waco's railroad survived the world war and its school system survived consolidation. Although consolidation did take place with Utica and Beaver Crossing in 1967, Waco retained an elementary school. Recently several new homes have been built and at least one new business was established. The retaining of rail and school services, plus new business resulted in Waco losing relatively few people over the last decades of the century. Its 1990 population was 211.

In the fall of 1869 York was surveyed and platted by the South Platte Land Company. By the next spring the town had one frame house and one sod house. Before the year was out, however, stores and services were springing up and York was named county seat of York County, with a brand new courthouse completed by 1872. The first train arrived in 1877 along the line being constructed by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The 1880s were an extremely busy period for York. Businesses were established and found the town a good place to grow. They included the York Foundry (1882), Harrison Nurseries (1887), Haag Bottling Company (manufacturing beverages), and a marble works. Two more railroads arrived--the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad in 1887 and the Chicago and Northwestern in 1888. Educational opportunities improved with the establishment of the Nebraska Conference Seminary in 1880 (the buildings were taken over by the Ursuline Academy in 1890), a new high school building, and the opening of York College at the very end of the decade. New buildings were erected: an opera house in 1882, a courthouse in 1886, and a city hall in 1888. The town itself expanded with the platting of the "New York" addition on the north side in 1884. The decade was not without set backs, however. In 1887 fire damaged most of the businesses on the south side of the town square. Even fire and the economic recession of the 1890s did not stop the growth. A hospital was founded in 1890, and a horse-drawn street car was in operation, connecting the three railroads, hotels, and the college.



Fig. 8: South Grant Avenue, York, Nebraska, circa 1925.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Mother Jewel's Home opened to orphaned children and continued to serve the community for almost fifty years. The decade and century closed with the construction of a second opera house. Brick was a popular construction material in the new century, since bricks were manufactured locally. The Burlington built a new brick depot in 1907 and the streets were paved with brick at the same time. Many public utilities, such as telephones, had been introduced in York years before. Other community services, however, expanded with the first opera house being converted to a business college, the Lutheran Hospital opening, St. Ursula's adding a Junior College, and the Nebraska State Reformatory for Women being placed in York (now the Nebraska Center for Women). By 1920 York counted 5,388 residents

and growth continued. An airfield was built south of town during the decade and dedicated in 1929. A War Training Service School operated at the airfield beginning in 1937 and a new airport was built north of town in 1944. The Seward/York/Aurora Highway (U.S. Route #34) and the old Meridian Highway (U.S. #81) both passed through town. The city built an auditorium between 1938 and 1940. York had no trouble surviving the post war changes, for it was on a major rail line, was the seat of county government, and perhaps most important of all, was located only three miles north of the proposed interstate highway route. The completion of Interstate 80 just south of the town helped the economy and drew town growth significantly southward. The city's growth was reflected in its construction of new facilities: police and fire facility in 1969, courthouse in 1980, and airport west of town in 1985. York has continued to grow steadily with its largest population recorded in 1990 (7,884).

Towns No Longer in Existence: (with approximate dates and locations)

Arborville: northwest; 1875 - C1943

Charleston: west central; 1887 (Chicago and Northwestern Railroad town) - c. 1940s

Houston: east central; C1880s (Chicago and Northwestern Railroad town) - c. 1930

Rural Communities:

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following are the only rural communities identified in York County, although many may have existed.

Blue Vale: was located along the Blue River in the northwest part of the county near the county line. A church was built there in 1878, and at one time the community had a post office, general store, two churches, and a blacksmith shop.

Darling School: was located two miles west of Lushton. By 1879 Sunday School was held in the school building. In 1888 a church was built across from the already existing cemetery.

Red Lion: was located east of McCool on the Blue. A mill was established there in 1878, followed by a post office, general store, and blacksmith shop.

Population Characteristics:

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show York County to be a somewhat atypical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table). As would be expected, York's population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880s, but it continued to grow throughout the recession of the 1890s and did not peak until 1910. Then, during what was usually a prosperous period for plains towns--the decade between 1910 and 1920--York County lost population. It gained slightly in the 1920s, and did lose large numbers during the following decade. Declines occurred for three more decades, then took an upturn in 1970 which continued right up to the farm crisis of the mid-1980s, at which time a decline returned. York County is typical of the majority of Nebraska counties in its ethnic settlement. The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in York County had been born in Germany, as was true for much of Nebraska. In 1880 they accounted for just over four percent of the total population in York County, followed by people born in Russia (Germans from Russia) and those born in Sweden. These three groups were also the three largest in 1890, with their total numbers representing about nine percent of the total population. The

percent began to drop in 1900 and as the twentieth century continued the numbers of foreign born steadily declined. While the Germans were fairly widespread, some areas were still identified with certain ethnic groups. In York County, the Germans were particularly strong near Gresham and Thayer, while the Germans from Russia settled in the southwest corner around Henderson.

York County Population:

1870	604	1910	18,721	1950	14,346
1880	11,170	1920	17,146	1960	13,274
1890	17,279	1930	17,239	1970	13,685
1900	18,205	1940	14,874	1980	14,798
				1990	14,428

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the York County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the York County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.



Abandoned hexagonal-shaped barn, rural York County (YK00-077).

Secondly, it was the objective of the York County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the York County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 600 properties in York County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 275,200 acres (430 square miles) in York County. In addition, each street of the ten extant York County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 50 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least two possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the York County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the eleven communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

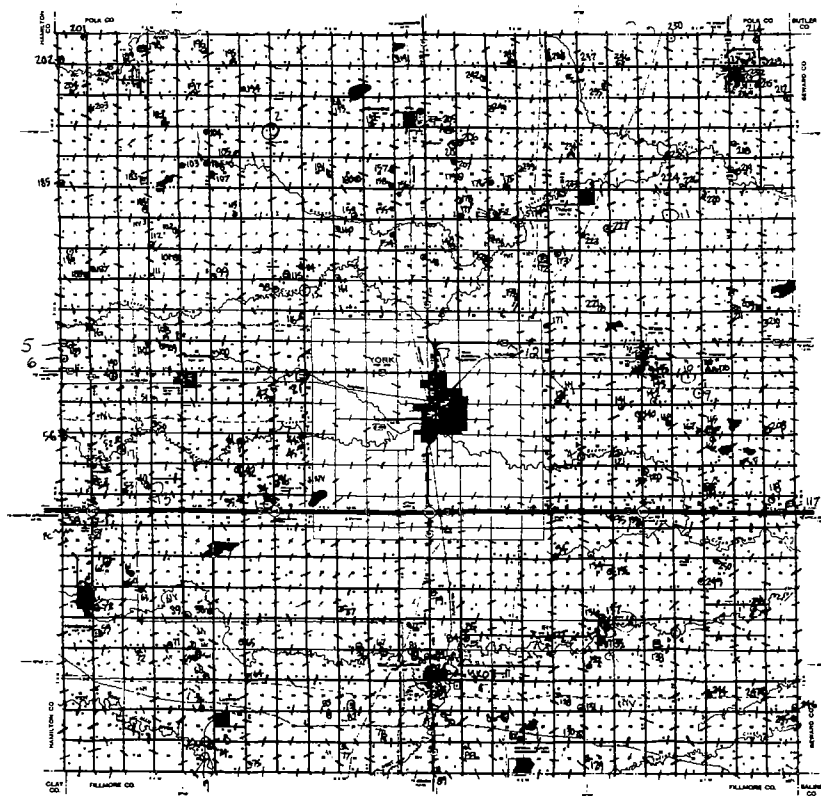


Fig. 9: York County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.

The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the survey far exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 1,582 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 939 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 427.5 square miles (273,400 acres) and identified 210 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by most of the York County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

The survey of York County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. The diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports residing in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	18
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	2
02.03.01. Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	7
02.05.01. Religion: Congregational Churches in Nebraska	1
02.05.02. Religion: United Church of Christ	1
02.05.04. Religion: Christian Church in Nebraska	1
02.06.01. Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	4
02.06.07. Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	2
02.10.01. Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska	1
02.99. Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	5
03.13. Aesthetic Systems: Sculpture	1
03.13.01. Aesthetic Systems: Civil War Memorials	2
04.02. Government: Local	4
04.03. Government: County	1
04.06. Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	1

05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	1
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	2
06.01.02.	Education: Elementary Education	2
06.01.03.	Education: Middle Schools	1
06.01.04.	Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	1
06.01.05.	Education: Colleges and Universities	1
06.02.01.	Education: Enrichment, Libraries	1
07.06.03.05.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Central Plains	2
07.07.	Diversion: Entertainment	3
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	3
08.05.	Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production	115
12.02.05.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Central Plains Region	46
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	20
13.03.03.	Transportation: State Highways	1
13.04.02.	Transportation: Burlington Railroad	1
13.04.04.	Transportation: Chicago & Northwestern	4
13.04.06.	Transportation: Other Smaller Lines	1
14.02.	Communication: Newspaper and Periodical Communications	1
14.04.	Communication: Telephone Communications	2
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	1
15.03.	Services: Health Care	1
15.04.	Services: Professional	2
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	9
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	752

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the York County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the York County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed; particularly those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in York County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

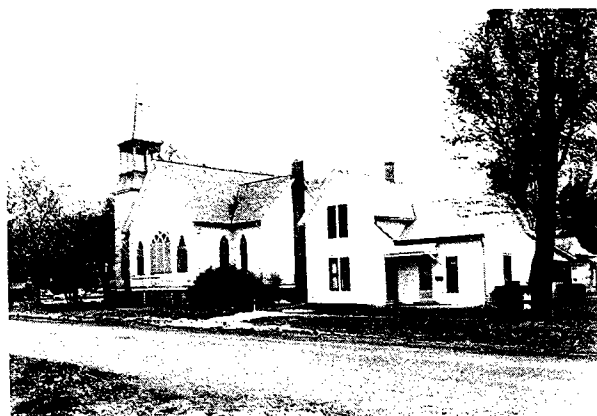
Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The York County survey recorded forty-two (42) religious properties. Of these forty-two, sixteen (16) are included in the following preliminary inventory. Potentially eligible properties are noted as DOE: P and Eligible buildings are recorded DOE: E. The large number of religious buildings worthy of National Register consideration reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in York County. The York County religious properties represent a variety of artistic, historical and cultural influences. Churches ranged from hall-type buildings such as the Waco Christian Church (YK10-014) to more elaborate high style structures (York First Congregational Church, YK11-144). These churches date from the late nineteenth-century to the 1920's and 1930's.

NEHBS NUMBER: YKO4-019 Gresham
DATE: 1888
NAME: Abandoned M.E. Church & Parsonage

Well-preserved church complex containing one and one-half story parsonage and frame church with central tower entry. Potentially significant as examples of church facilities constructed during the end of the Settlement and Expansion period in Gresham, (1867-1890).



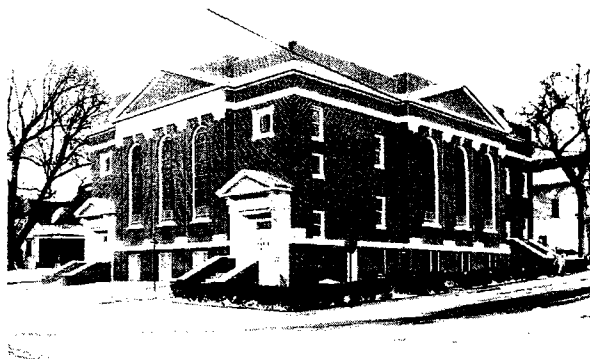
NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-003 York
DATE: 1896
NAME: United Methodist Church

Romanesque Revival church important as a well-preserved religious property in York and as a major contributor to the town's historic character.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-306 York
DATE: C1926
NAME: First United Methodist Church

Well-preserved church complex containing two-story frame parsonage and brick Neo-Classical Revival style church. Potentially significant as examples of church facilities constructed during the Spurious Economic Growth period in Nebraska, (1920-1929).



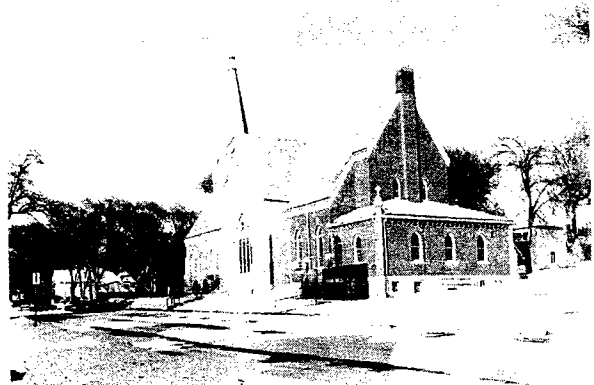
NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-187 York
DATE: C1895
NAME: Former Church

Late nineteenth-century frame church building constructed during the beginning of development and growth in York (1890-1920). Potentially significant as a survivor of the hall-type church buildings constructed in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-317 York
DATE: 1890
NAME: St. Joseph's Catholic Church

Brick church with central entry-tower and latin-cross plan. Potentially significant as the focal point of Catholic worship in York during the late nineteenth-century.



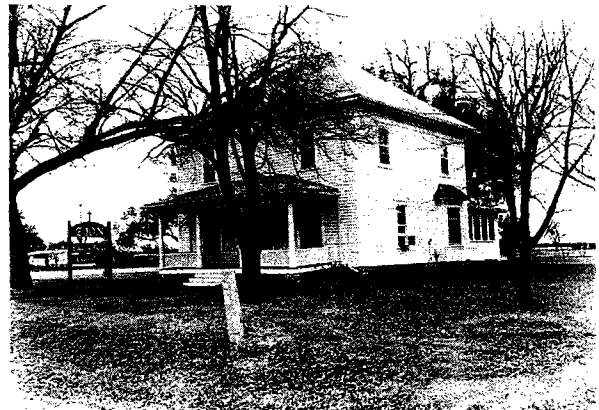
NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-152 Rural
DATE: 1901
NAME: St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church

Built in 1901 by German-American immigrants, this frame church and adjoining cemetery are important with respect to the establishment of religious organizations during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK09-001 Thayer
DATE: C1910
NAME: German Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage

Two-story frame parsonage significant for association with German-American settlement in northeast York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-144 York
DATE: C1925
NAME: First Congregational Church

Two-story brick building exhibiting Neo-Classical Revival stylistic influences. Included in the Inventory as a well-preserved example of large church buildings constructed during the period of Stability and Further Growth (1900-1930) in Nebraska Congregational Church history.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK01-001 Arborville
DATE: C1880
NAME: Arborville Congregational U.C.C. Church

Well-preserved church complex containing parsonage and frame church with corner-tower entry. Potentially significant as examples of religious buildings constructed in the beginning of the Rapid Growth era (1880-1915) for the Church of Christ in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK10-014 Waco
DATE: C1880
NAME: Waco Christian Church & Parsonage

Despite abandonment, this modest frame building is a locally rare survivor of the simple hall-type church buildings constructed during the Initiation and Expansion period (1870-1880) in Nebraska Christian Church history.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK03-028 Bradshaw
DATE: C1905
NAME: Methodist Episcopal Church

Well-preserved frame church considered potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in the community of Bradshaw and as an example of church facilities built during the Period of Urban Emphasis (1900-1938) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK10-013 Waco
DATE: C1905
NAME: Methodist Episcopal Church

Potentially significant as an example of church facilities built during the Period of Urban Emphasis (1900-1938) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-483 York
DATE: 1890, 1926, 1927
NAME: Mother's Jewel Home

Founded in 1890 as a home for orphaned children arriving in Nebraska on the "orphan trains" of the late nineteenth-century. Now consists of buildings dating to the late 1920's.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK05-027 Henderson
DATE: 1926
NAME: Mennonite Brethren Church

Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of large scale church facilities constructed by Mennonite congregations in Henderson during the period of Spurious Economic Growth in Nebraska, (1920-1929).



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-062 Rural
DATE: C1875
NAME: Bethesda Mennonite Cemetery

Rural cemetery established in the late nineteenth-century by Mennonite settlers in southeast York County. Significant for relationship with the large Mennonite settlement in the vicinity of Henderson.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-070 Rural
DATE: 1870
NAME: Buller Mennonite Cemetery

Located in southeast York County, the Buller Mennonite Cemetery is significant for association with the large Mennonite settlement in southeast York County.



Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

Aesthetic Systems refers to performing arts such as music, dance and theater, and visual arts such as sculpture and painting, and literature. In terms of the York County Survey, three (3) objects associated with this context were recorded. Of these three, two (2) have been included in the preliminary inventory. Information regarding these objects is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common Name	LOCATION
YK00-060	1932	Mennonite Immigrant House Mem.	Rural
YK00-074	C1870, C1900	Lushton Cemetery-Civil War Mon	Rural
YK00-228	C1880	Greenwood Cemetery	Rural

NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-074 Rural
DATE: C1870, C1913
NAME: Lushton Cemetery-Civil War Monument

Included in the Inventory as further research on the thematic study of Civil War Monuments erected in Nebraska during the early twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-228 Rural
DATE: C1880, C1915
NAME: Greenwood Cemetery

Included in the Inventory for association with previous NESHPO documentation on Civil War Monuments erected by service clubs in Nebraska during the early twentieth-century.



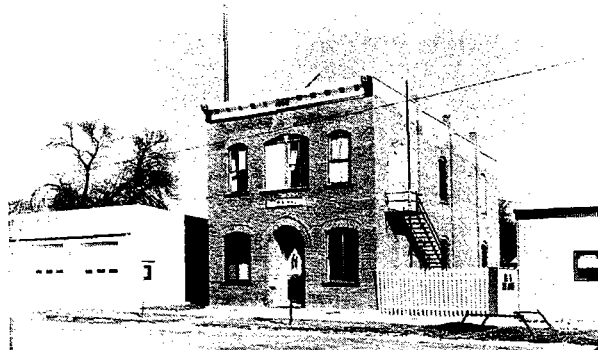
Historic Context: Government

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The York County survey recorded six (6) buildings related to government. Of these six, one (1) is included in the preliminary inventory. In addition, two buildings are listed in the National Register--the former York County Courthouse (YK11-001) and the Bradshaw Town Hall (YK03-001). The former York County Courthouse was demolished in 1978. Information regarding the buildings is found in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	LOCATION
YK02-011	1907	BENEDICT TOWN HALL	BENEDICT
YK03-010	C1890	FORMER TOWN HALL	BRADSHAW
YK09-008	1919	THAYER TOWNSHIP HALL	THAYER
*YK03-001	1902-03	BRADSHAW TOWN HALL	BRADSHAW
*YK11-001	1886-88	FORMER YORK COUNTY COURTHOUSE	YORK
*YK11-002	C1909	YORK POST OFFICE	YORK

NEHBS NUMBER: YK03-001 Bradshaw
DATE: 1902-03
NAME: Bradshaw Town Hall

Two-story brick town hall building with pressed-metal cornice and segmental window openings. Listed in the National Register, the Bradshaw Town Hall is significant as a locally rare property type and as the center of civic and governmental activities in Bradshaw during the early twentieth-century. (see Historic Places, 1989).



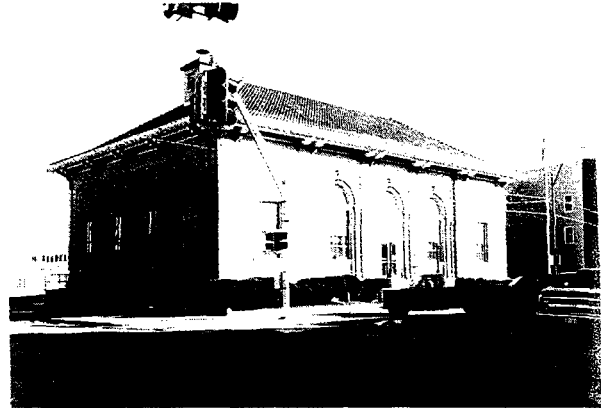
NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-001 York
DATE: 1886-88
NAME: Former York County Courthouse

Listed in the National Register in 1976, the York County Courthouse was razed in June, 1978 to make room for the construction of a new courthouse.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-002 York
DATE: C1909
NAME: York United States Post Office

Excellent example of Renaissance Revival architecture--a popular style for public buildings during the City Beautiful Movement of the early twentieth-century.



Historic Context: Education

Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. In York County, nine (9) Education buildings were surveyed, including elementary, high school and former rural schools. Three (3) of these are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing. In addition, the York Public Library (YK11-010) was listed in the National Register in 1990.

The school buildings in York County fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. York County's one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. An excellent example of the hall-type school in York County is YK00-044 which is included in the following inventory.

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. An example of this type in York County is the Thayer Public School (YK09-010).

NEHBS NUMBER: YK09-010 Thayer
DATE: 1925
NAME: Thayer Public School

Two-story brick school building considered important in the development of education in Thayer. Excellent example of the "Modern" type school building commonly identified in previous NEHBS projects.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-044 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned School

Despite abandonment, this frame building remains an important contributor to the study of early hall-type school buildings constructed during the beginning of the Development and Growth (1890-1920) period in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-183 Rural
DATE: 1920
NAME: Abandoned District #81 Shiloh School

One-story frame schoolhouse with raised basement and Craftsman style details. Included in the Inventory as a well-preserved example of public education buildings in rural York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-010 York
DATE: 1900
NAME: Former York Public Library
Romanesque Revival style library building recognized as a contributor to the educational enrichment of York County. The former library building was recently converted to professional office space.



Historic Context: Diversion

Diversion generally refers to any activity which relaxes and amuses; such as recreation, entertainment, sport and travel. A broad range of buildings fall under this context including cultural centers, movie theaters, taverns and fairgrounds. The York County survey recorded eight (8) Diversion properties; two (2) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing. In addition, Clem's Opera House in Gresham (YK04-001) is listed in the National Register. Information about these properties is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	LOCATION
YK10-017	1932	H.Y. WELLMAN PARK	WACO
YK11-058	1939	HARRISON PARK BATHHOUSE	YORK
*YK11-006		SUN THEATER	YORK
YK11-506	C1920	FORMER THEATER	YORK
*YK11-004	1940	YORK CITY AUDITORIUM	YORK
*YK04-001	1891	CLEMS OPERA HOUSE	GRESHAM
*YK11-013	1888-90	NOBES YORK OPERA HOUSE	YORK
*YK07-002		McCOOL OPERA HOUSE/MWA HALL	McCOOL JUNCTION

Limited numbers of properties associated with Diversion are found during historic buildings surveys. This may be caused by a lack of population as well as historic changes in recreational activity. Popular forms of entertainment changed rapidly and buildings were often adapted to other uses. In addition, entertainment activities often occurred on the second floor of "Main Street" commercial buildings thereby eliminating the need for a separate building for recreation purposes only.

NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-004 York
DATE: 1940
NAME: York City Auditorium

Exceptional example of Art Deco style architecture as employed in public buildings. Significant as a rare property type and for associations with the Works Progress Administration relief program.



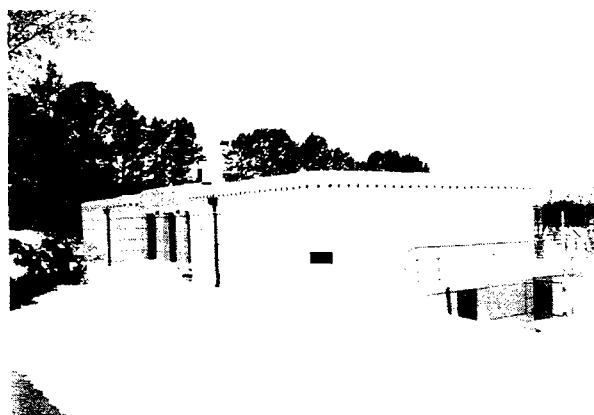
NEHBS NUMBER: YK04-001 Gresham
DATE: 1891
NAME: Clem's Opera House/Commercial Building

Two-story brick building constructed in 1891 by local businessmen N. Clem, W. Hylton, and A. Clem. The first level was retail space with the opera house located on the upper floor. Listed in the National Register as part of a thematic study of Opera Houses in Nebraska, (see Historic Places, 1989).



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-058 York
DATE: 1939
NAME: Harrison Park Bathhouse

Exceptional example of Art Deco style architecture as employed in public buildings. Significant as a rare property type and for associations with the Works Progress Administration relief program.



Historic Context: Agriculture

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. York County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 115 properties recorded in the rural areas. The 115 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 671 contributing buildings and structures such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Nine (9) of these were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Although 115 agricultural properties were worthy of inclusion in the survey, twenty-one (21) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. In addition, the W.S. Jeffery Farmstead (YK00-002) is listed in the National Register.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the

history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of York County's farms dated from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: one-fifth were abandoned. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-002 Rural
DATE: 1900-02
NAME: W.S. Jeffery Farmstead

Listed in the National Register, the Jeffery homestead contains twenty-five contributing features and is a fine example of prosperous eastern Nebraska farmsteads. W.S. Jeffery was one of York County's most successful farmers and stockmen.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-005 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farm

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO in 1984, this circa 1900 farmstead contains a well-preserved collection of six contributing buildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production region.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-045 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Barn

Large deteriorated banked barn with gable roof and attached side silo. Threatened by collapse, this building is considered potentially significant to the study of barn types in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-063 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Farm

Well-preserved collection of eight contributing buildings including frame house and barn. Significant for association with the early twentieth-century (1900-1919) period of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-077 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farm

Well-preserved hexagonal frame stock barn located on farm with seven contributing buildings. Considered potentially significant as a rare property type and for contributions to the study of barn types in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-105 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farm

Well-preserved circa 1900 farmstead containing large frame house and six contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production region.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-108 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Barn

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame stock/hay barn. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barn types in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-111 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farm

Four contributing buildings, including large frame barn, reflect farm structures built during the era of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity (1900-1919) in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-113 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farm

Early twentieth-century farm with seven contributing buildings judged important to the study of Cash Grain and Livestock Production in York County. Most noteworthy among these buildings are the frame house, barn and hoghouse.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-140 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Hoghouse/Granary on N.C. Farm

Combination hoghouse/granary constructed with clay tile walls and frame roof. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of property types associated with Central Plains farming in York County.



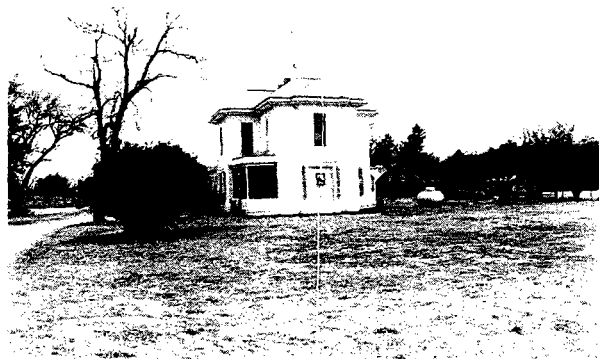
NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-143 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farm

Large-scale farm containing twelve contributing buildings and dominated by the one and one-half story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-148 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Farm

Good representative of farms established during the Expansion of Agricultural Land (1855-1900) period in Central Plains farming. Most noteworthy among the seven contributing buildings are the frame barn and two-story frame house.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-149 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farm

Early twentieth-century farm included in the inventory primarily for the large frame barn and house. Possibly significant to the study of Central Plains farms built during the era of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity (1900-1919).



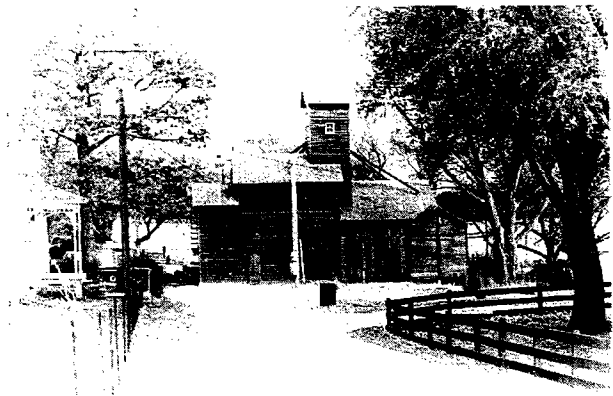
NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-156 Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included in the Inventory for possible association with ethnic cultures and for portrayal of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Central farming (1855-1900).



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-163 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Granary/Elevator

Unique granary/elevator building considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of property types associated with Central Plains farming in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-177 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Farm

Large-scale farm containing ten contributing buildings and dominated by the two-story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity in Central Plains farming (1900-1919).



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-188 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment and deterioration, this farm is potentially significant as a representative of the 1900-1919 era of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-213 Rural
DATE: 1871, C1900
NAME: Hesser Log House and Farm

Large-scale farm containing eleven contributing buildings including the 1871 log house of Charles and Frances Hesser. Founded during the period of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), this property exemplifies the subsequent expansion of farm facilities during the era of Economic Prosperity and Scientific Development (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-218 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Abandoned Farm with Non-extant House

Circa 1910 farm dominated by two large barns with gable roofs and board and batten siding. Considered important resources in the study of barn types built during the early twentieth-century in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-227 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this circa 1895 farm was primarily included in the inventory for the presence of the large two-story frame house. In addition to the house, four other buildings contribute to the historic character of the property.



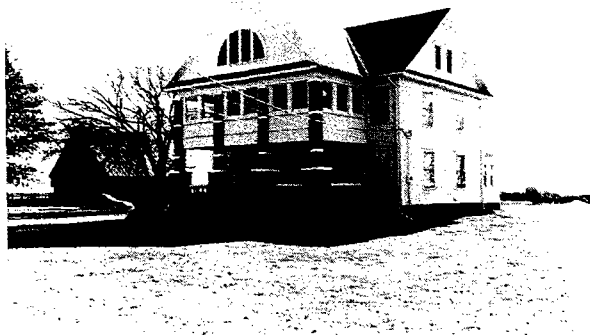
NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-246 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this property reflects the scale and character of farm buildings constructed during the 1855-1900 Expansion of Agricultural Land period in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-217 Gresham
DATE: C1910
NAME: Farm

Located on the south edge of Gresham, this farm was included in the inventory primarily for the large frame livestock barn and two-story frame house. Cross-referenced with Settlement theme.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

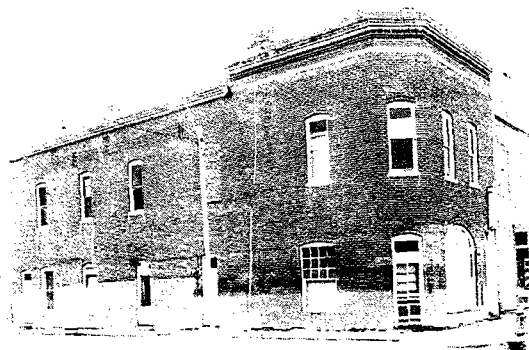
The York County survey found forty-six (46) Commerce properties: ten (10) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The forty-six buildings include grain companies, hotels, and downtown stores.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed. These buildings were of two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. False-front types were generally found in smaller towns; these one-story rectangular-shaped buildings have gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. In York County, false-front stores generally date from 1880 to 1900. Examples are found in Bradshaw (YK03-011), York (YK11-070), and Waco (YK10-008).

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in the larger towns of the county. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels.

NEHBS NUMBER: YK04-056 Gresham
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial/Association Building

Excellent example of turn-of-the-century commercial building constructed in Nebraska communities. Important as a primary contributor to the historic character of Gresham's central business district and in the study of mixed-use commercial building types in the Central Plains region.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK03-011 Bradshaw
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial Building

Frame commercial building important to the historic character of Bradshaw's built environment. Contributes to the multiple property type study of false front building types in Nebraska.



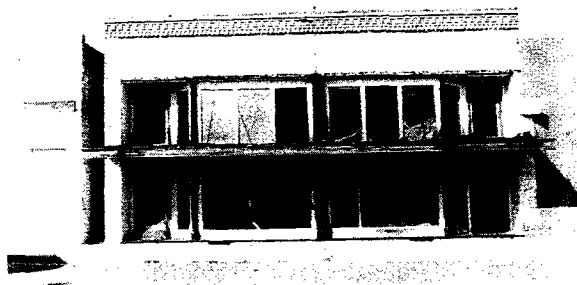
NEHBS NUMBER: YK04-054 Gresham
DATE: C1915
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story brick building considered significant as a well-preserved example of the small-scale commercial structures built in Central Plains communities during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) and often following fire destruction of previous frame buildings.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK07-014 McCool Junction
DATE: C1898
NAME: Commercial Building

Double-wide brick commercial building with recessed entries, corbeled brick cornice and original storefront facade. Potentially significant for association with retail commerce during the era of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in York County.



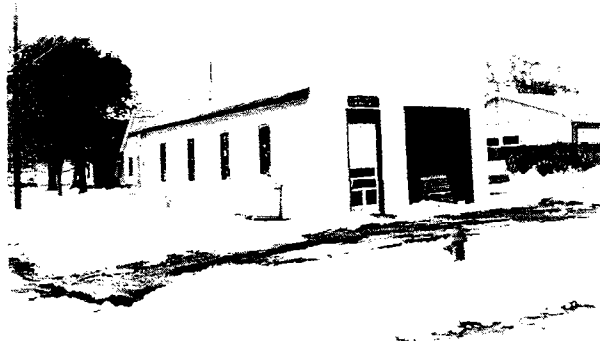
NEHBS NUMBER: YK10-008 Waco
DATE: C1880
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story frame building important as a well-preserved example of the false front compositional type and significant for its role in the commercial development of Waco during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-070 York
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story, brick commercial garage with false front facade. Significant contributor to commerce and transportation during the era of Development and Growth in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-145 York
DATE: C1895
NAME: Office/Scalehouse building

One-story frame scale house included in the Preliminary Inventory for its contributions to both commerce and agriculture in York County and as a survivor of a limited local property type.



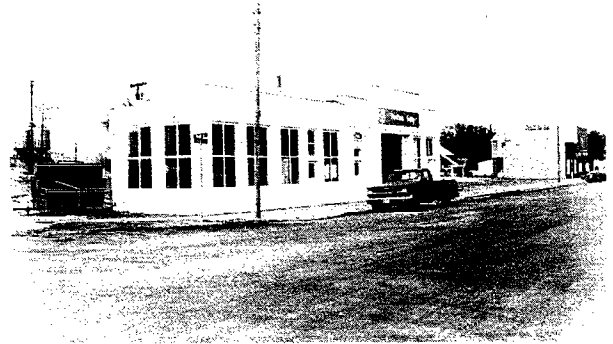
NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-492 York
DATE: C1938
NAME: Cafe

Located adjacent U.S. Highway #81 in York, this modest former cafe building is a rare survivor of roadside commercial buildings constructed during the 1920's and 1930's.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK04-058 Gresham
DATE: C1905
NAME: Agriculture Supply Store

One-story cement block supply store included in the inventory for its contributions to both commerce and agriculture in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK00-153 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Koons & Son Abandoned Grain Elevator

Abandoned grain elevator constructed adjacent former Burlington spur line between York and Thayer. Significant for its role in the agricultural development of York County.



Historic Context: Transportation

Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying material and people from one place to another. This theme includes travel by air, land, water, railroads, and highways. Historic resources associated with this theme include wagon trail ruts, railroad depots, gas stations, motels, and road signs.

The York County survey found twenty-eight (28) transportation properties; twenty-three were previously surveyed by the NESHPO including four depots surveyed in 1979 as part of a statewide depot survey. Three (3) transportation buildings were judged eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing and one is already listed in the National Register (York U.S. #81 Underpass, YK11-051).

The majority of the transportation properties were associated with railroads or highways. These buildings may also be cross-referenced with the theme of commerce; examples include gas stations, garages, and hotels.

NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-069 York
DATE: C1890
NAME: Railroad Building

Located adjacent the rail yards in York, this two-story brick building is potentially significant for association with railroad support facilities--a locally rare property type.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-051 York
DATE: 1938-39
NAME: York U.S. Highway #81 Underpass

Constructed in 1938-39 by Peter Kiewit & Sons of Omaha, this rigid frame concrete structure was listed in the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide study of historic bridges.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-008 York
DATE:
NAME: York Burlington Depot

Exceptional brick depot previously recognized by the NESHPO during a statewide survey of Nebraska depots. Retains a high degree of historic integrity and is a significant resource related to early twentieth-century rail transportation in the Central Plains region.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK07-001 McCool Junction
DATE:
NAME: McCool Junction C.B. & Q. Depot

Included in the 1980 Nebraska Depot Survey conducted by the NESHPO. The McCool Junction depot exemplifies the development of railroad transportation and is an excellent example of late nineteenth-century small town depots.



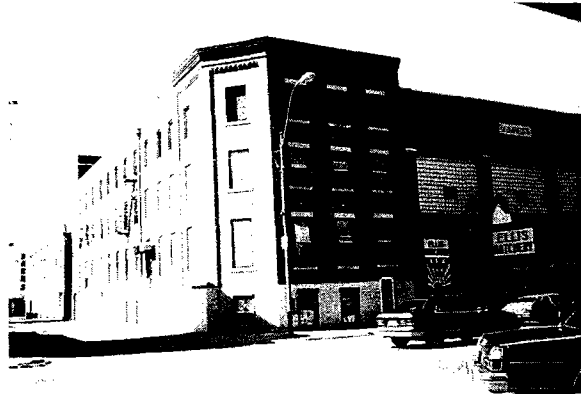
Historic Context: Communications

Communication is defined as the transfer of information from location to location or from individual to individual, such as by telegraph, telephone, television, mail, newspapers, and radios. Buildings which fit this context include post offices, telephone offices and exchanges, newspaper printers, and radio/television stations.

The York County survey found three (3) properties associated with Communication. Two (2) buildings were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the inventory on the following page.

NEHBS NUMBER: YK11-034 York
DATE: 1903
NAME: Daily News Building (Harre Building)

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO in 1991.
 Significant for historic association with the
 development of newspaper communication in
 York.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK02-013 Benedict
DATE: C1890
NAME: Former Telephone Building

One-story frame building considered significant
 for historic association with the development
 of telephone communication in Benedict and as a
 well-preserved example of false-front
 compositional type buildings.



Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The York County survey found thirteen (13) Service properties. Five (5) of these were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. The buildings include banks, and professional offices.

Particularly important among these buildings were the nine surveyed banks. Often located on prominent corner lots, banks were usually key buildings in business districts. Small town banks are usually one-story with brick, stone or terra-cotta details. Examples in York County include: Waco State Bank (YK10-006), Gresham State Bank (YK04-053), and two former banks in Lushton and McCool Junction (YK06-002, YK07-012).

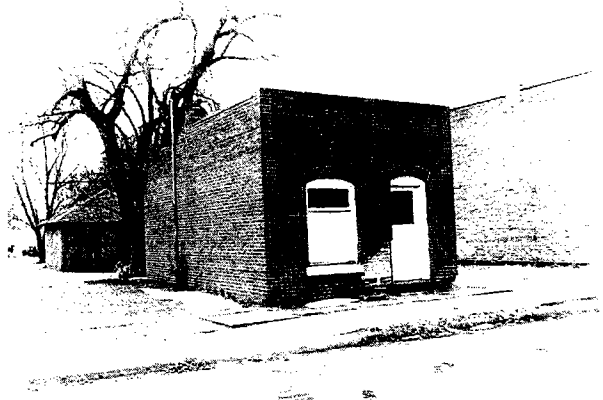
NEHBS NUMBER: YK04-049 Gresham
DATE: C1927
NAME: Professional Building

One-story professional building designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style as evidenced by the glazed tile window surrounds, clay tile roof, and stucco wall finish. Important for association with professional services in Gresham and as a resource retaining a high degree of historic integrity.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK04-050 Gresham
DATE: C1900
NAME: Professional Building

Simple one-story brick building considered a noteworthy example of small-scale professional service buildings constructed during the era of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK04-053 Gresham
DATE: C1915
NAME: Gresham State Bank

One-story brick bank building considered potentially significant for early twentieth-century contributions to financial services in Gresham and as an example of Neo-Classical Revival style architecture.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK06-002 Lushton
DATE: C1905
NAME: Lushton

Modest cement block building (purportedly serving as bank facility) constructed during the age of "Main Street" banking in York County. Further significance possible through association with early twentieth-century professional Services in York County.



NEHBS NUMBER: YK07-012 McCool Junction
DATE: C1905
NAME: Former Bank

Built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" this building exemplifies the basic characteristics of early twentieth-century banks. These features include placement on a corner lot, corner building entry, brick construction, and corbeled parapet.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The York County survey was no exception: 836 houses were recorded, or 53% of all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

1. **Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.
2. **High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to the Glossary on p. 84.
3. **Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.
4. **Contributes to district.** Individual houses whether in a rural or urban setting may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined "eligible" or "potentially eligible" for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. The eligible houses also exhibit an exceptional level of historic integrity. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction.

VERNACULAR HOUSES: c1880-C1900



YK11-496
House: Vernacular

York
c1890



YK11-536
Abandoned House: Vernacular

York
c1880



YK11-491
House: Vernacular

York
C1890



YK11-381
House: Vernacular

York
C1890



YK11-210
House: Vernacular

York
C1890



YK11-540
House: Vernacular

York
C1880



YK11-535
House: Vernacular

York
C1895



YK11-155
House: Vernacular

York
C1900



YK11-149
House: Vernacular

York
c1890



YK11-531
House: Vernacular

York
c1900



YK11-055
House: Vernacular

York
c1900



YK11-211
House: Vernacular

York
c1895



YK11-286
House: Vernacular

York
c1885



YK11-254
House: Vernacular

York
c1895



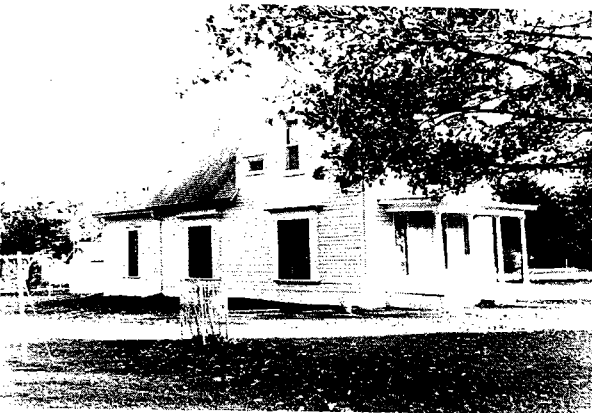
YK00-194
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural
C1895



YK00-195
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural
C1890



YK02-019
House: Vernacular

Benedict
C1895



YK03-029
House: Vernacular

Bradshaw
C1890



YK03-033
Abandoned House: Vernacular

Bradshaw
C1885



YK03-035
Abandoned House: Vernacular

Bradshaw
C1880



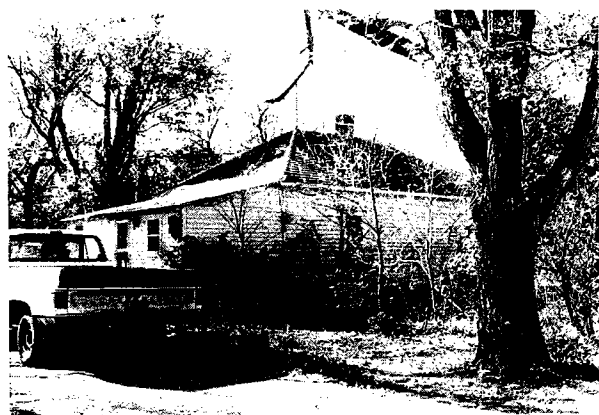
YK04-044
House: Vernacular

Gresham
C1880



YK04-045
Abandoned House: Vernacular

Gresham
C1890



YK06-004
House: Vernacular

Lushton
C1900



YK07-008
House: Vernacular

McCool Junction
C1890



YK07-033
House: Vernacular

McCool Junction
C1900



YK09-007
House/Boarding House: Vernacular

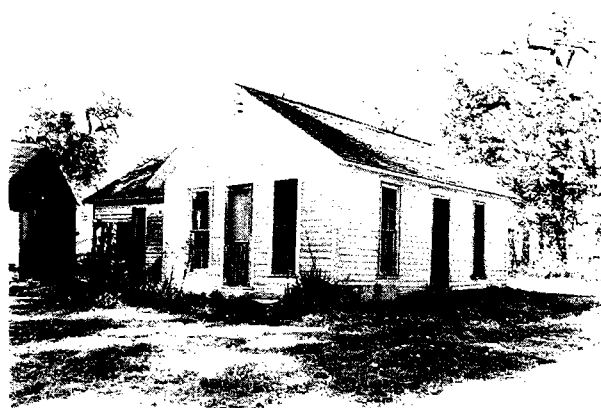
Thayer
C1895



YK11-139

House: Vernacular

York
C1900



YK00-141

House: Vernacular

Rural
C1880

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Queen Anne C1885-C1905



YK11-052

House: Queen Anne

York
C1900



YK11-079

House: Queen Anne

York
C1900



YK11-097

House: Queen Anne

York
C1905



YK11-130

House: Queen Anne

York
C1895



YK11-136
House: Queen Anne

York
c1900



YK11-164
House: Queen Anne

York
c1905



YK11-267
House: Queen Anne

York
c1900



YK11-296
House: Queen Anne

York
c1900



YK11-323
House: Queen Anne

York
c1900



YK11-331
House: Queen Anne

York
c1895



YK11-337
House: Queen Anne

York
C1900



YK11-398
House: Queen Anne

York
C1900



YK11-419
House: Queen Anne

York
C1900



YK11-430
House: Queen Anne

York
C1895



YK11-453
House: Queen Anne

York
C1900



YK11-455
House: Queen Anne

York
C1890



YK11-457
House: Queen Anne

York
C1900



YK11-461
House: Queen Anne

York
C1895

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Italianate C1885-C1900



YK11-047
J.H. Bates House: Italianate

York
C1891



YK11-061
House: Italianate

York
C1885



YK11-068
House: Italianate

York
C1890



YK11-302
House: Italianate

York
C1890



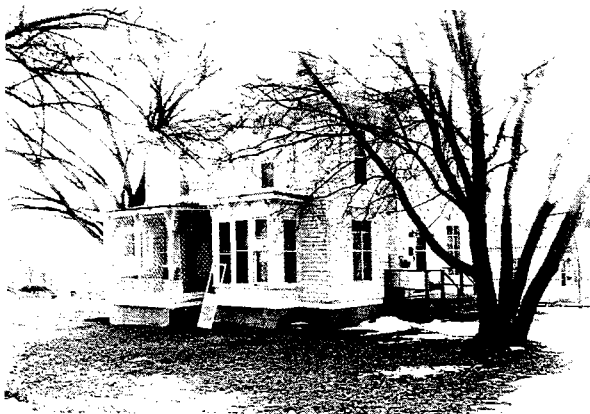
YK11-383
House: Italianate

York
c1890



YK11-436
House: Italianate

York
c1895



YK11-479
House: Italianate

York
c1895

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Free-Classic Queen Anne c1900-c1915



YK00-055
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

Rural
c1905



YK00-146
Farmhouse: Free-Classic Queen Anne

Rural
c1900



YK00-147
Farmhouse: Free-Classic Queen Anne

Rural
C1900



YK00-164
Farmhouse: Free-Classic Queen Anne

Rural
C1895



YK00-187
Farmhouse: Free-Classic Queen Anne

Rural
C1905



YK02-018
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

Benedict
C1900



YK05-030
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

Henderson
C1900



YK07-035
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

McCool Junction
C1905



YK09-015
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

Thayer
c1905



YK11-041
William Martin House: Free-Classic Queen Anne 1885

York



YK11-152
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
c1900



YK11-154
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
c1900



YK11-216
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
c1905



YK11-232
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
C1910



YK11-275
House: Free Classic Queen Anne

York
C1910



YK11-277
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
C1910



YK11-282
House: Free Classic Queen Anne

York
C1910



YK11-298
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
C1910



YK11-344
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
C1905



YK11-367
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
C1905



YK11-418
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
C1905



YK11-458
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
C1910



YK11-528
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne

York
C1910

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Neo-Classical Revival C1900-C1920



YK00-202
Farmhouse: Neo-Classical Revival

Rural
C1910



YK03-032
House: Neo-Classical Revival

Bradshaw
C1910



YK04-025
House: Neo-Classical Revival

Gresham
C1910



YK07-003
House: Neo-Classical Revival

McCool Junction
C1915



YK11-258
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
C1910



YK11-270
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
C1910



YK11-273
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
C1910



YK11-274
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
C1910



YK11-311
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
1918



YK11-313
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
c1910



YK11-327
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
c1910



YK11-412
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
c1910



YK11-444
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
c1910



YK11-451
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
c1910



YK11-454
House: Neo-Classical Revival

York
C1910

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Shingle Style C1910-1920



YK07-005
House: Shingle Style

McCool Junction
C1910



YK11-150
House: Shingle Style

York
C1910



YK11-238
House: Shingle Style

York
C1910



YK11-301
House: Shingle Style

York
C1910



YK11-326
House: Shingle Style

York
C1910



YK11-435
House: Shingle Style

York
C1910

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: American Four-Square C1910-C1925



YK03-021
House: American Four-Square

Bradshaw
C1910



YK10-005
House: American Four-Square

Waco
C1905



YK11-110
House: American Four-Square

York
C1910



YK11-126
House: American Four-Square

York
C1910



YK11-219
House: American Four-Square

York
C1910



YK11-425
House: American Four-Square

York
C1910



YK11-438
House: American Four-Square

York
C1910



YK11-464
House: American Four-Square

York
C1910

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Craftsman C1915-C1929



YK04-022
House: Craftsman

Gresham
C1920



YK04-031
House: Craftsman

Gresham
C1920



YK05-031

House: Craftsman

Henderson

C1920



YK07-004

House: Craftsman

McCool Junction

C1915



YK09-012

House: Craftsman

Thayer

C1915



YK11-137

House: Craftsman

York

C1920



YK11-138

House: Craftsman

York

C1920



YK11-153

House: Craftsman

York

C1915



YK11-156
House: Craftsman

York
c1920



YK11-191
House: Craftsman

York
c1915



YK11-215
House: Craftsman

York
c1915



YK11-218
House: Craftsman

York
c1920



YK11-223
House: Craftsman

York
c1915



YK11-261
House: Craftsman

York
c1920



YK11-268
House: Craftsman

York
c1920



YK11-294
House: Craftsman

York
c1920



YK11-299
House: Craftsman House

York
c1915



YK11-340
House: Craftsman

York
c1920



YK11-345
House: Craftsman

York
c1920



YK11-361
House: Craftsman

York
c1920



YK11-366
House: Craftsman

York
C1920



YK11-420
House: Craftsman

York
C1915



YK11-434
House: Craftsman

York
C1920



YK11-234
House: Craftsman

York
C1920

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Prairie Style C1920-C1929



YK11-125
House: Prairie Style

York
C1920



YK11-231
House: Prairie Style

York
C1920



YK11-522

House: Prairie Style

York
c1920



YK11-523

House: Prairie Influence

York
c1925

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Spanish Colonial Revival c1920-c1940



YK11-349

House: Spanish Colonial Revival

York
c1937

HIGH STYLE/POPULAR HOUSES: Period Revival c1920-c1940



YK11-359

House: Period Revival

York
c1938

York County House Type Summary

During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not great examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system, the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Many historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most resort to descriptions of the overall shape (form or mass) of the house. The descriptions usually focus on the size, shape, and roof types.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in York County begins on the following page.



YK07-023

McCool Junction



YK03-004

Bradshaw



YK11-535

York



YK04-019

Gresham

Family #1

This family is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. These types, with variations, made up over one-fourth, 28% of all York County house types.



YK11-496

York



YK11-354

York



YK11-361

York



YK00-094

Rural

Family #2

This family, composed of sixteen various types, represents 19% of all York County house types. This type is virtually identical to Family #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street.



YK00-091

Rural



YK07-019

McCool Junction



YK11-080

York



YK00-206

Rural

Family #3

One or two stories tall, this house type is generally represented by a square shape plan and hip roof. Composed of 15 various subtypes, these houses account for 14.4% of those recorded in York County.



YK02-009

Benedict



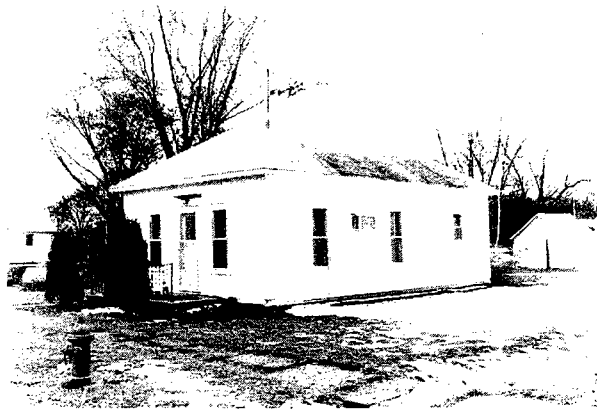
YK09-012

Thayer



YK05-012

Henderson



YK04-011

Gresham

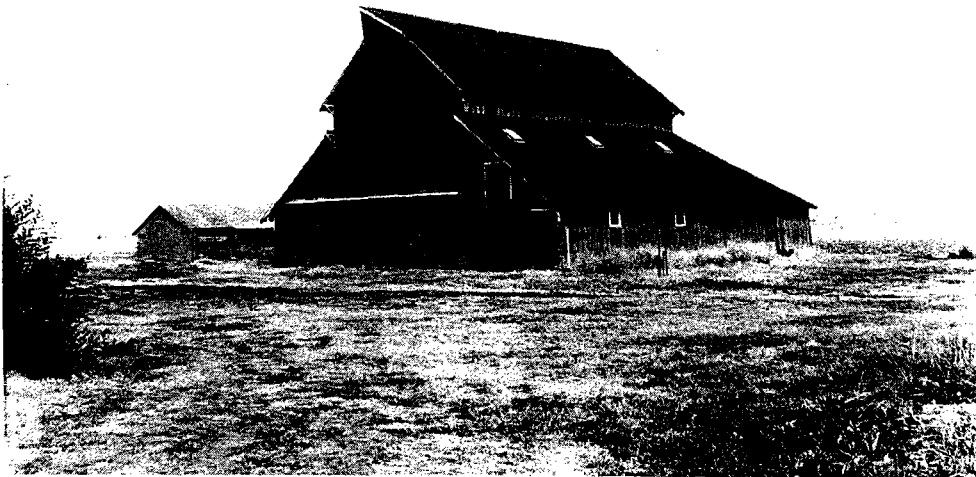
Family #4

The fourth most commonly recorded house type features a rectangular shape plan, hip roof, and one and two story height with the narrow end facing the street. This type, comprised of 10 various subtypes, accounted for 8.8% of all York County houses recorded.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and can be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the York County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 24-80), and suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts



YK00-111: York County Farmstead

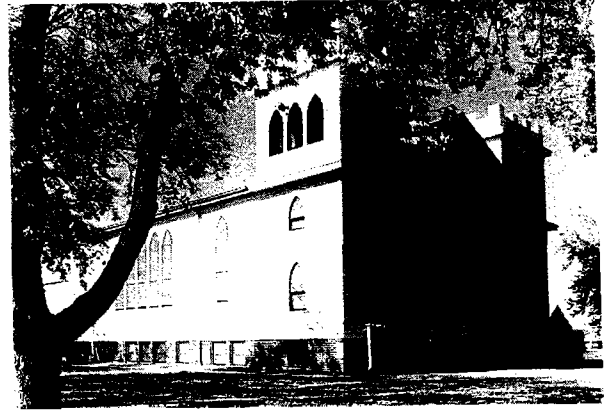
Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the York County survey, further research could be undertaken regarding the county's agricultural development. The Agriculture historic context report for York County is Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production. The report was developed by the NESHPO (1991) and was used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. With the completion of the survey it is our recommendation that the property type analysis be developed and integrated into the historic context report.

The development of historic contexts for York County ethnic groups is also recommended. Three numerically significant immigrant groups settled in the county. These were Germans in the Gresham and Thayer vicinity, Swedes in the northern rural lands, and Germans from Russia in the southwest near Henderson. The Germans from Russia were members of the Mennonite Church. They established farming communities around Henderson between 1874 and

1887. In 1887, Henderson was platted and Mennonite settlement began in town. Based on reconnaissance findings, a research study on Mennonite settlement may provide further insight on the historic buildings associated with these people.



YK05-030: House, grounds of Grace Children's Home



YK05-027: Mennonite Brethren Church

Two Settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in York County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 35-43) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 51-80).

In addition, two residential historic districts in the city of York are recommended for further study. The preliminary boundaries noted by the survey for one district are Burlington Avenue on the west, Blackburn Avenue on the east, Fifth Street on the south, and Eighth Street on the north. A second residential district may exist within the boundaries of Eighth Street on the south, south side Twelfth Street on the north, the east side of East Avenue on the east, and the alley between Nebraska Avenue and Burlington Avenue on the west.

These areas include a high concentration of contributing buildings and are comprised primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century houses. Within this area are a considerable number of Craftsman style bungalow houses. These houses may be incorporated into one of the larger districts or may constitute a smaller Craftsman-only historic district.

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1991, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. In some cases, the neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation of historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding their cultural value. It was toward this goal that the historic built environment of the Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

APPENDIX 2: Inventories of Properties Surveyed in York County

YK00: YORK COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common Name	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*YK00-001		TOWNSITE OF CHARLESTON	16.02	2	0	0	0	15.1.1, 13.5.2	C
*YK00-002	1879-	W.S. JEFFERY FARMSTEAD	08.05	10	0	15	0	08.1	NRHP
*YK00-003		GRESHAM C & NW DEPOT	13.04.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*YK00-004		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	C
*YK00-005	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	1	0	08.1	P
*YK00-006	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
*YK00-007		TRESTLE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.5.7	C
*YK00-008		TRESTLE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.5.7	C
*YK00-009		FARMSTEAD	08.05	13	0	4	0	08.1	N
*YK00-010		FARMSTEAD	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	N
*YK00-011		FARMSTEAD	08.05	12	0	11	0	08.1	N
*YK00-012		FARMSTEAD	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	N
*YK00-013		FARMSTEAD	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	N
*YK00-014		FARMSTEAD	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	N
*YK00-015	1915	LINCOLN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	N
*YK00-016		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	N
*YK00-017		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	N
*YK00-018		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	N
*YK00-019	1916	BEAVER CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	N
*YK00-020		FARMSTEAD	08.05	12	0	0	0	08.1	N
*YK00-021	C1875	BETHESDA SWEDISH LUTHERAN CEM.	02.03, 18.04.04	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
*YK00-022	1910	BIG BLUE RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*YK00-023	1918	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.2	C
*YK00-024	C1915	BEAVER CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*YK00-025	1918	LINCOLN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.2	C
*YK00-026	1918	BEAVER CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.4.1	NRHP
*YK00-027	1918	BIG BLUE RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.4.1	C
*YK00-028	1914	BIG BLUE RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.3	C
*YK00-029	1916	LINCOLN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.2	C
*YK00-030	1917	LINCOLN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*YK00-031	1925	BIG BLUE RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:7.1	C
*YK00-032	1915	BEAVER CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*YK00-033	1914-	BEAVER CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
YK00-034	C1910	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-035	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-036	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-037	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-038	C1910	HOUSE & BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
YK00-039	C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-040	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-041	C1880	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK00-042	1925	COUNCIL CHURCH & CEMETERY	02.99	1	1	0	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	C
YK00-043	C1920	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C

YK00-044	C1890	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
YK00-045	C1890	ABANDONED BARN	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02:5	P
YK00-046	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-047	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-048	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-049	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-050	C1910	FARM	08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-051	C1890	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-052	C1890	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
YK00-053	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-054	C1890	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-054	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK00-056	C1905	RELOCATED FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-057	C1920	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-058	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-059	C1880	EBENEZER CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-060	1932	MENNONITE IMMIGRANT HOUSE MEM.	03.13, 02.99	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	C
YK00-061	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-062	C1875	BETHESDA MENNONITE CEMETERY	02.99	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	P
YK00-063	C1910	FARM	08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-064	C1905	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-065	C1920	FARM	08.05	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-066	C1880	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK00-067	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-068	C1905	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-069	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-070	1870	BULLER MENNONITE CEMETERY	02.99	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	P
YK00-071	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-072	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-073	C1890	FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
YK00-074	C1870	LUSHTON CEMETERY-CIVIL WAR MON	03.13.01, 02.00	0	1	0	1	02.3.1, 03.3.2	P
YK00-075	C1905	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-076	C1915	FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
YK00-077	C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
YK00-078	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK00-079	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
YK00-080	C1910	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
YK00-081	C1875	MCCOOL JUNCTION CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-082	C1875	GREENWOOD CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-083	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-084	C1915	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-085	C1905	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-086	C1880	PLEASANT RIDGE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-087	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-088	C1905	FARM	08.05	9	0	2	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
YK00-089	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-090	C1920	FARM	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
YK00-091	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-092	C1890	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
YK00-093	C1905	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-094	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C

YK00-095	C1900	FARM	08.05	10	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-096	C1905	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-097	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK00-098	C1927	RURAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BLDG.	14.04	2	0	0	0	14.1.1	C
YK00-099	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-100	C1910	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-101	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-102	C1920	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-103	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-104	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-105	C1900	FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-106	C1905	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-107	C1890	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-108	C1915	BARN	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
YK00-109	C1880	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK00-110	C1910	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-111	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-112	C1920	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
YK00-113	C1900	FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-114	C1910	FARM	08.05	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
YK00-115	C1875	LINCOLN CREEK CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-116	C1900	FARM W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-117	C1880	CASHIER CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-118	C1915	FARM	08.05	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
YK00-119	C1880	ST. JOHN'S LUTH. CHURCH COMP.	02.03	0	0	1	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	C
YK00-120	C1920	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-121	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-122	C1910	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-123	C1885	ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY	02.01	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-124	C1910	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-125	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-126	C1890	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK00-127	C1880	HOLOCH CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-128	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-129	C1905	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-130	C1915	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-131	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-132	C1910	HOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-133	C1900	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-134	C1910	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-135	C1910	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-136	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-137	C1870	GILMORE FAMILY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-138	C1875	BLUE VALLEY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-139	1935	MEMORIAL MARKER-OREGON TRAIL	13.02.02.01	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	C
YK00-140	C1920	HOGHOUSE/GRANARY ON N.C. FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.07	P
YK00-141	C1908	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-142	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-143	C1900	FARM	08.05	10	0	2	0	08.1	P
YK00-144	C1895	FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-145	C1900	FARMHOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-146	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

YK00-147	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-148	C1895	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
YK00-149	C1900	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	P
YK00-150	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-151	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-152	1901	ST. PAUL'S EVAN. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03	8	1	2	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1,	P
YK00-153	C1890	ABANDONED GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	P
YK00-154	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-155	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-156	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	P
YK00-157	C1890	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
YK00-158	C190	FARM W/N.C. HOUSE	08.05	11	0	2	0	08.1	C
YK00-159	C1910	FARMHOUSE & BARN	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1, 08.1.02:5	C
YK00-160	C1895	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-161	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-162	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-163	C1920	GRAIN STORAGE BUILDING	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.11	P
YK00-164	C1895	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-165	1872	EBENEZER U. M. CEMETERY	02.06.07	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-166	C1905	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-167	C1905	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-168	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-169	C1910	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-170	C1910	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
YK00-171	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-172	C1885	ROSEMOND CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-173	C1905	FARM	08.05	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-174	C1905	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:6.1	C
YK00-175	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-176	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-177	C1910	FARM	08.05	10	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-178	C1915	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-179	C1905	FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-180	C1900	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-181	C1900	FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-182	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-183	1920	ABAN. DIST. #81 SHILOH SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	1	0	06.3.1	P
YK00-184	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-185	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-186	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK00-187	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-188	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-189	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-190	1877	PLAINFIELD CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-191	C1875	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-192	C1915	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
YK00-193	C1880	PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-194	C1895	FARM	16.05, 08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-195	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-196	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-197	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C

YK00-198	C1880	ARBORVILLE CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-199	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-200	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-201	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-202	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-203	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-204	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-205	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-206	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-207	C1910	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-208	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-209	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-210	C1895	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-211	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-212	C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
YK00-213	1871,	HESSER LOG HOUSE & FARM	08.05	10	0	1	1	08.1, 11.4.4:1	P
YK00-214	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK00-215	C1905	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-216	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-217	C1910	FARM	08.05, 16.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-218	C1910	ABAN. FARM W/NON-EXTANT HOUSE	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-219	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-220	C1885	PALO CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-221	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK00-222	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK00-223	C1910	FARM	08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-224	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-225	C1915	FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-226	C1918	FARM	08.05	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
YK00-227	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
YK00-228	C1880	GREENWOOD CEMETERY	03.13.01, 02.00	0	1	1	2	02.3.1, 03.3.2	P
YK00-229	C1905	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-230	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK00-231	C1895	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-232	C1875	CEDAR LAWN CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-233	1885	ZION'S EV. LUTH. CEMETERY	02.03, 18.05.01	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-234	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-235	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-236	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-237	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-238	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-239	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
YK00-240	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-241	C1890	BETHEL CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
YK00-242	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-243	C1915	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-244	C1915	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-245	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-246	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
YK00-247	C1915	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-248	C1895	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-249	C1920	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK00-250	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK01: ARBORVILLE, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
YK01-001	C1880	ARBORVILLE CONG. U.C.C. CHURCH	02.05.02	3	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	P

YK02: BENEDICT, YORK COUNTY INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
YK02-001	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-002	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-004	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-005	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-008	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-010	C1925	ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
YK02-011	1907	BENEDICT TOWN HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	C
YK02-012	C1925	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
YK02-013	C1890	FORMER TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	14.04	1	0	0	0	14.1.1	P
YK02-014	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK02-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-016	C905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-017	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-018	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
YK02-019	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK02-020	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK02-021	C1900	HOUSE & RELOCATED CHURCH	16.05, 02.00	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 02.1.4	C

YK03:BRADSHAW, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*YK03-001	1902-	BRADSHAW TOWN HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	E
YK03-002	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-003	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK03-004	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-005	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-007	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-008	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-009	C1900	GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
YK03-010	C1890	FORMER TOWN HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	C
YK03-011	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
YK03-012	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
YK03-013	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK03-014	1901	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK03-015	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK03-016	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK03-017	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-018	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-019	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-020	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-021	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK03-022	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK03-023	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-024	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-025	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-026	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-026	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-028	C1905	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
YK03-029	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK03-030	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-031	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-032	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK03-033	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK03-034	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-035	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK03-036	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK03-037	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK04: GRESHAM, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
=====									
*YK04-001	1891	CLEMS OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	3	07.1.4	E
YK04-002	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-003	C1915	FARM	16.05, 08.05	9	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
YK04-004	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK04-005	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-006	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK04-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-008	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK04-010	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-013	1916	GRESHAM DIST. #54 HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	C
YK04-014	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-017	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK04-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-019	1888,	ABAN. M.E. CHURCH & PARSONAGE	02.06.01	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	E
YK04-020	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-021	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-022	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK04-023	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK04-024	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK04-025	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK04-026	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
YK04-027	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK04-028	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-029	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-030	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-031	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK04-032	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-034	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-036	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK04-037	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-038	C1885	FORMER LIVERY STABLE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.6	C
YK04-039	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-040	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-041	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-042	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-043	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK04-044	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK04-045	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK04-046	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-047	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-048	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK04-049	C1927	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
YK04-050	C1900	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
YK04-051	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK04-052	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK04-053	C1915	GRESHAM STATE BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
YK04-054	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
YK04-055	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK04-056	C1895	COMMERCIAL/ASSOCIATION BLDG.	12.02.05, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	E
YK04-057	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK04-058	C1905	AGRI. SUPPLY STORE	12.02.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P

YK05: HENDERSON, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*YK05-001		HENDERSON C & NW DEPOT	13.04.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
YK05-002	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK05-003	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-004	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-005	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-009	C1905	FORMER SCALE OFFICE	12.05.01, 08.05	1	0	0	0	12.2.4	C
YK05-010	C1890	GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01, 08.05	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
YK05-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-012	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-013	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-014	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-017	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-018	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-021	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-023	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-024	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-025	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-026	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-027	1926	MENNONITE BRETHERN CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
YK05-028	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-029	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-030	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK05-031	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK05-032	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK05-033	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK06: LUSHTON, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
YK06-001	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK06-002	C1905	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
YK06-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK06-004	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK06-005	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK06-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK07: McCOOL JUNCTION, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*YK07-001		McCOOL JUNCTION CB & Q DEPOT	13.04.06	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	P
*YK07-002		McCOOL OPERA HOUSE/MWA HALL	07.07.01, 05.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
YK07-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK07-004	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK07-005	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK07-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-007	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-008	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK07-009	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-010	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-011	C1890	FARMER'S CO-OP ASSN. ELEVATOR	12.05.01, 08.05	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
YK07-012	C1905	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
YK07-013	1913	A.R. MARSHALL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK07-014	C1898	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
YK07-015	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK07-016	C1910	FORMER W.L. SENG BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
YK07-017	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-021	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-022	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-025	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-026	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-027	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-028	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-029	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-030	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-031	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-032	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-033	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK07-034	C1920	McCOOL JUNCTION SCHOOL	06.01.02	1	0	0	0	06.3.2	C
YK07-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
YK07-036	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-037	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK07-038	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK09: THAYER, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDGS SITE STRU OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
YK09-001	C1910	GERMAN EVAN. LUTH. PARSONAGE	02.03, 18.05.01	2 0 0 0	02.4.3	P
YK09-002	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-004	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-005	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-007	C1895	FORMER BOARDING HOUSE	16.05, 12.02.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	P
YK09-008	1919	THAYER TOWNSHIP HALL	04.02	1 0 0 0	04.1.5.2	C
YK09-009	C1910	FARMERS STATE BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	C
YK09-010	1925	THAYER PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1 0 0 0	06.3	P
YK09-011	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-012	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2 0 0 0	16.5.1	P
YK09-013	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-014	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	E
YK09-016	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-017	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK09-019	C1910	FARM	16.05, 08.05	8 0 0 0	08.1	C

YK10: WACO, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDGS SITE STRU OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
YK10-001	C1880	WACO CEMETERY	02.00	0 1 1 0	02.3.1	C
YK10-002	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-004	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-005	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	P
YK10-006	C1915	WACO STATE BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	C
YK10-007	C1880	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1 0 0 0	12.1.1	C
YK10-008	C1880	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1 0 0 0	12.1.1	P
YK10-009	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	2 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-010	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-011	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1:2	C
YK10-012	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-013	C1905	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1 0 0 0	02.1.4	P
YK10-014	C1880	WACO CHRISTIAN CHURCH & PARS.	02.05.04	2 0 0 0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	P
YK10-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-016	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-017	1932	H.Y. WELLMAN PARK	07.06.03.05	1 1 1 0	07.5.1, 07.5.2	C
YK10-018	C1880	FORMER LIVERY	12.02.05	1 0 0 0	13.3.2.6	C
YK10-019	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1 0 0 0	12.1.1	C
YK10-020	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
YK10-021	C1890	COMMERCIAL BLDG./HOUSE	12.02.05	1 0 0 0	12.1.1, 16.5.1	C
YK10-022	C1910	COMMERCIAL/ASSOCIATION BLDG.	12.02.05, 05.	1 0 0 0	12.1.2	C

YK11: YORK, YORK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common Name	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*YK11-001	1886-	FORMER YORK COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	0	0	0	0	04.1.7	N-E
*YK11-002	C1909	YORK POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	E
*YK11-003	1896	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
*YK11-004	1940	YORK CITY AUDITORIUM	07.07, 04.02	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	E
*YK11-005		C & NW DEPOT	13.04.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*YK11-006		SUN THEATER	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.1	C
*YK11-007	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*YK11-008		YORK BURLINGTON DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	E
*YK11-009		SITE OF I.O.O.F HOME	05.02.06, 15.03	0	0	0	1	05.1.1, 15.4.4	C
*YK11-010	1900-	YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P
*YK11-011	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
*YK11-012	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-013	1888-	NOBES YORK OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N
*YK11-014	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-015	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-016	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-017	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-019	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-020	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-021	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-024	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-025	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-026	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-027	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-028	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-029	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-030	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-031	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-032	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-033	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-034	1903	DAILY NEWS BUILDING	14.02	1	0	0	0	14.2.1	E
*YK11-035	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-036	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-037	C1900	RICHARD WEITL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*YK11-038	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-039	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-040	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*YK11-041	1885	MILLIAM MARTIN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*YK11-042	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*YK11-043	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*YK11-044	C1903	J. FRANK BITTINGER HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*YK11-045	C1899	LUCIAN HOUSTON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*YK11-046	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*YK11-047	C1891	J.H. BATES HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*YK11-048	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

*YK11-049	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*YK11-050	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*YK11-051	1938-	YORK SUBWAYS (US 81 UNDERPASS)	13.03.03	0	0	3	0	13.3.3.7:5.1	E
YK11-052	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-053	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-054	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-055	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-056	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-057	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-058	1939	HARRISON PARK BATHHOUSE	07.06.03.05	1	0	0	0	07.6.3	P
YK11-059	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-060	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-061	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-062	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-063	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-064	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-065	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-066	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-067	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-068	C1890	HOUSE & MOTEL	16.05, 12.02.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 12.3.2	E
YK11-069	C1890	RAILROAD BUILDING	13.04.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.4	P
YK11-070	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
YK11-071	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-072	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-073	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-074	C1895	YORK BAPTIST CHURCH	02.10	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
YK11-075	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-076	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-077	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-078	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK11-079	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-080	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-081	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-082	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-083	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-084	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-085	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-086	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-087	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-088	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-089	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-090	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-091	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-092	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-093	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-094	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-095	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-096	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-097	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-098	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-099	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-100	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK11-101	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-102	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-103	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-104	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-105	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-106	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-107	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-108	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-108	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-109	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-110	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-111	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-112	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-113	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-114	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-115	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-116	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-117	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-118	C1910	GEORGE MILLER APARTMENTS	12.02.05, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
YK11-119	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-120	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-121	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-122	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-123	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-124	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-125	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-126	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-127	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-128	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-129	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-130	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-131	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-132	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-133	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-134	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-135	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-136	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-137	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK11-138	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-139	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-140	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-141	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-142	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-143	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-144	C1925	FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	02.05.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
YK11-145	C1895	OFFICE/SCALEHOUSE BLDG.	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	11.4.1	P
YK11-146	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-147	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-148	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-149	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-150	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-151	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK11-152	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-153	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK11-154	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-155	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-156	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-157	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-158	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-159	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-160	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-161	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-162	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-163	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-164	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-165	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-166	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-167	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-168	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-169	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-170	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-171	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-172	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-173	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-174	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-175	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-176	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-177	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-178	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-179	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-180	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-181	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-182	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-183	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-184	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-185	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-186	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-187	C1895	FORMER CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4:1	P
YK11-188	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-189	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-190	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-191	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-192	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-193	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-194	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-195	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-196	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-197	C1905	FORMER HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-198	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-199	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-200	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-201	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-202	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-203	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK11-204	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-205	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-206	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-207	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-208	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-209	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-210	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-211	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK11-212	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-213	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-214	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-215	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK11-216	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-217	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-218	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK11-219	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-220	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-221	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-222	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-223	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK11-224	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-225	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-226	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-227	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-228	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-229	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-230	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-231	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-232	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-233	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-234	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-235	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-236	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-237	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-238	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-239	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-240	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-241	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-242	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-243	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-244	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-245	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-246	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-247	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-248	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-249	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-250	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-251	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-252	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-253	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-254	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P

YK11-255	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-256	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-257	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-258	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-259	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-260	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-261	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK11-262	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-263	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-264	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-265	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-266	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-267	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-268	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-269	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-270	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-271	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-272	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-273	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-274	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-275	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-276	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-277	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-278	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-279	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-280	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-281	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-282	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-283	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-284	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
YK11-285	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK11-286	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK11-287	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-288	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-289	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-290	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-291	C1925	YORK MIDDLE SCHOOL	06.01.03	1	0	0	0	06.3.3	C
YK11-292	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-293	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-294	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-295	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-296	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-297	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-298	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-299	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK11-300	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-301	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-302	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-303	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-304	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-305	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-306	C1926	1ST UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH/PAR	02.99	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	E
YK11-307	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK11-308	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-309	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-310	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-311	1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-312	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-313	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-314	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-315	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-316	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-317	1890,	ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
YK11-318	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-319	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-320	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-321	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-322	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-323	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-324	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-325	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-326	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-327	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-328	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-329	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-330	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-331	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-332	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-333	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-334	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-335	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-336	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-337	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-338	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-339	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-340	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
YK11-341	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-342	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-343	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-344	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-345	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-346	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-347	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-348	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-349	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-350	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-351	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-352	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-353	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-354	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-355	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-356	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-357	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-358	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK11-359	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-360	C1920	CITY WATER PUMP HOUSES	15.01	2	0	0	0	09.3.2.1	C
YK11-361	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-362	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-363	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-364	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-365	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-366	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-367	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-368	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-369	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-370	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-371	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-372	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-373	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-374	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-375	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-376	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-377	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-378	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-379	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-380	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-381	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK11-382	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-383	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-384	C1915	YORK COLLEGE	06.01.05	4	0	0	1	06.5.2	C
YK11-385	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-386	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-387	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-388	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-389	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-390	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-391	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-392	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-393	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-394	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-395	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-396	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-397	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-398	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-399	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-400	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-401	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-402	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-403	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-404	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-405	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-406	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-407	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-408	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-409	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK11-410	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-411	C1905	IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. PARSONAGE	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.4.3	C
YK11-412	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-413	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-414	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-415	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-416	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-417	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-418	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-419	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-420	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-421	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-422	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-423	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-424	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-425	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-426	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-427	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-428	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-429	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-430	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-431	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-432	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-433	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-434	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-435	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-436	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-437	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-438	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-439	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-440	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-441	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-442	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-443	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-444	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-445	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-446	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
YK11-447	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-448	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-449	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-450	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-451	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-452	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-453	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-454	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-455	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-456	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-457	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-458	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-459	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-460	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

YK11-461	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-462	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-463	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-464	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-465	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-466	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-467	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK11-468	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-469	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-470	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-471	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-472	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-473	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-474	C1915	DUPLEX	12.02.05, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	P
YK11-475	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-476	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-477	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-478	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
YK11-479	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-480	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-481	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-482	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-483	1890,	MOTHER'S JEWEL'S HOME	02.06.01, 05.05	3	0	1	0	15.7.1	P
YK11-484	C1910	HOUSE ON FORMER FARM	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-485	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-486	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-487	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-488	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-489	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-490	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-491	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-492	C1938	CAFE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	15.2.2	P
YK11-493	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK11-494	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-495	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-496	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK11-497	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-498	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-499	C1927	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK11-500	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK11-501	C1900	COMM. BLDG/FORMER BANK	12.02.05, 15.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	C
YK11-502	C1895	STACHE BLOCK COMM. BLDG.	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
YK11-503	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05, 05.	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
YK11-504	19156	BARBER & WILDMAN BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
YK11-505	C1920	GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
YK11-506	C1920	FORMER THEATER	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.5	C
YK11-507	C1927	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
YK11-508	C1922	FORMER BANK & OFFICE BUILDING	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1, 15.3.1	C
YK11-509	C1925	J.H. CAIN COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
YK11-510	1918	HOTEL McCLOUD	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	C
YK11-511	C1910	COMMERCIAL BLOCK	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C

YK11-512	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-513	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-514	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
YK11-515	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-516	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-517	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-518	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-519	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-520	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-521	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-522	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-523	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-524	C1913	COMM. GARAGE/AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.05, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 13.3.3.	C
YK11-525	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-526	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-527	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-528	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-529	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-530	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-531	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
YK11-532	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-533	C1917	EDISON SCHOOL	06.01.02	1	0	0	0	06.3.2	C
YK11-534	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-535	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-536	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE W/OUTBLDGS.	16.05, 08.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
YK11-537	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-538	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-539	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-540	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
YK11-541	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-542	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
YK11-543	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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